

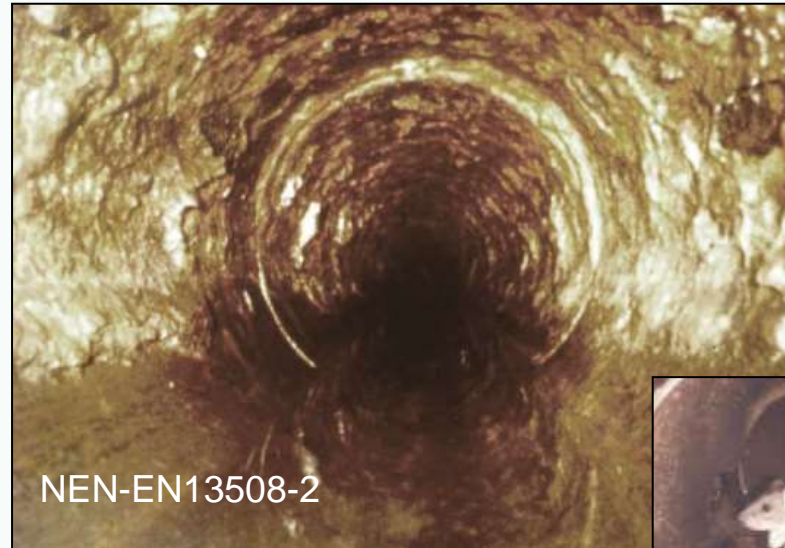
Experimental-numerical study on the structural condition of naturally aged, unreinforced, concrete sewer pipes

PhD-project

Irene Scheperboer, MSc

Goal of the project:

Provide a scientific basis and practical recommendations for the condition assessment of concrete sewer pipe systems to help municipalities improve the decision-making process on the maintenance and replacement of these systems



Large group of 18 new and 35 naturally aged unreinforced concrete sewer pipes

Type and degree of deterioration

Surface condition qualification
Residual alkalinity
XRD-analyses

Material properties

Compressive strength
Young's modulus
Tensile strength
Mode I toughness

Full-scale experiments

Load-bearing capacity
Failure behaviour

Numerical analyses

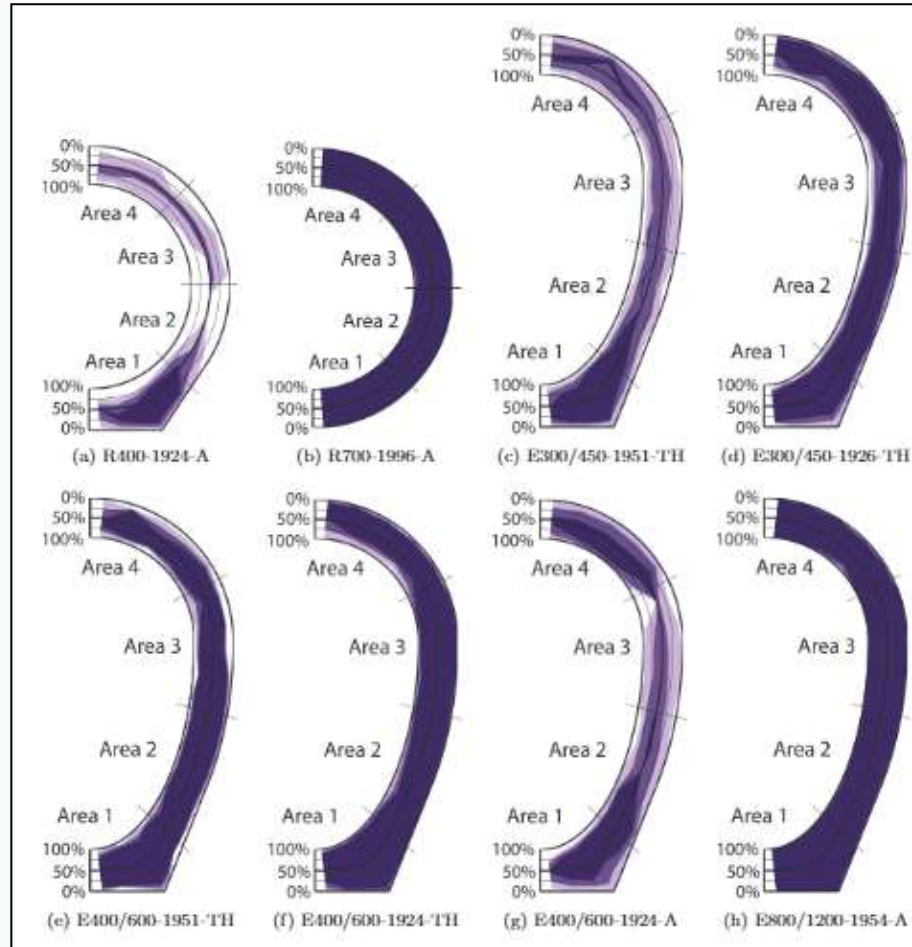
Parameter variation study
Determining factors for structural capacity

Conclusions and practical recommendations

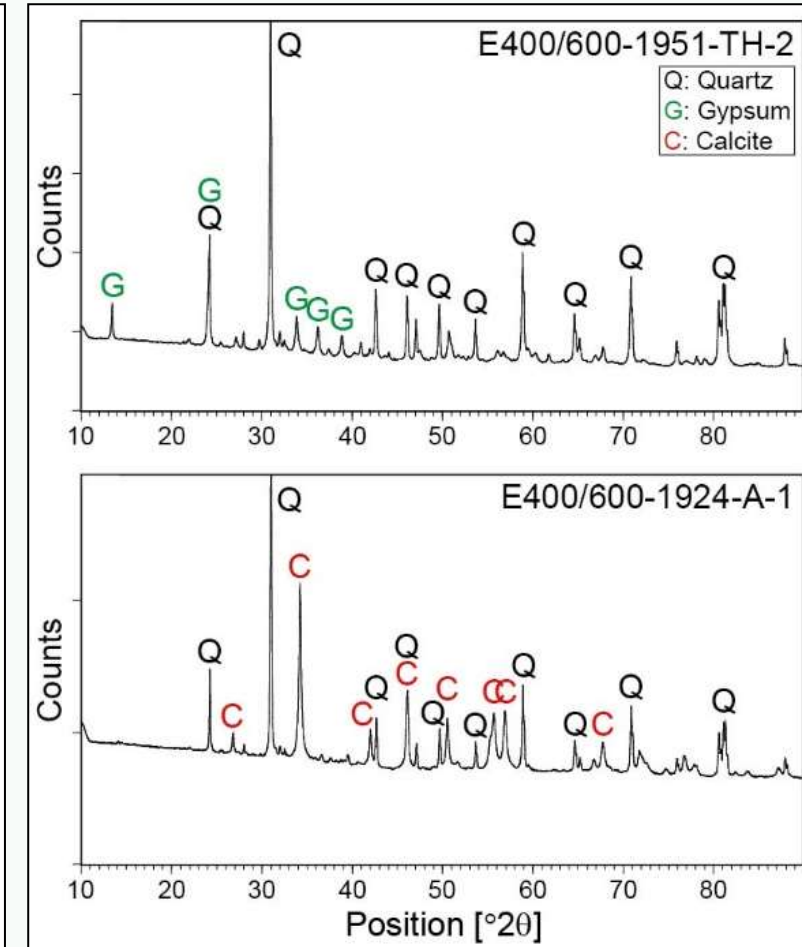
Surface condition qualification



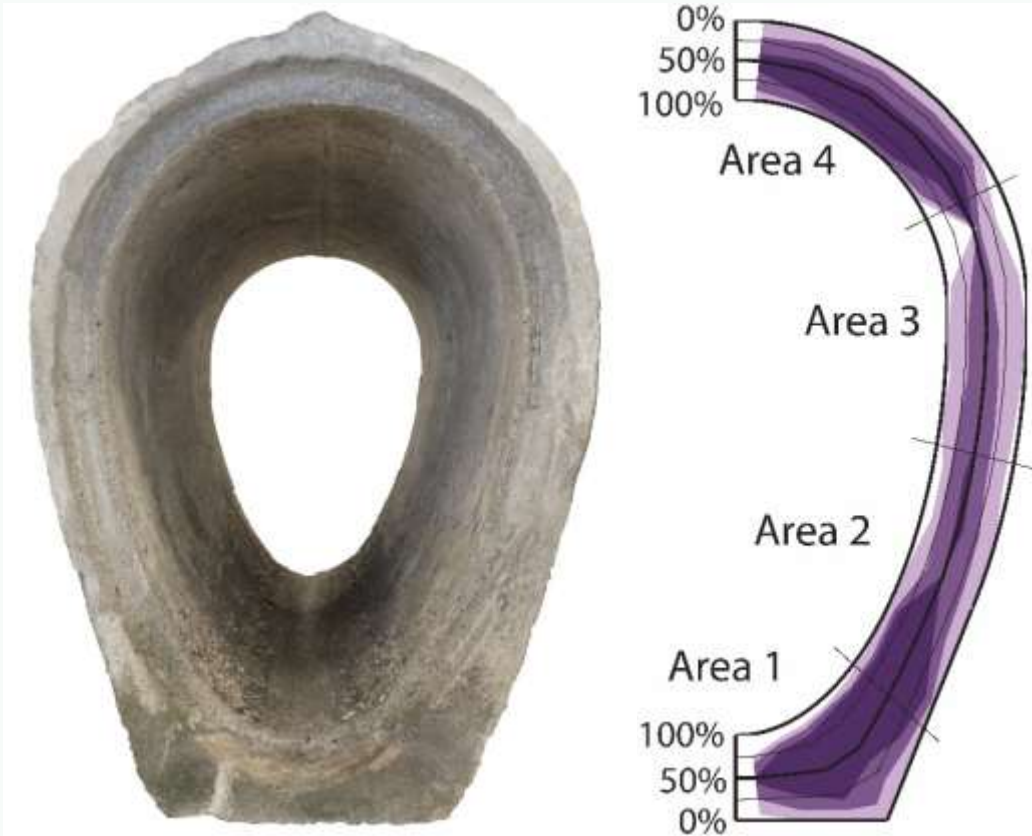
Residual alkalinity tests



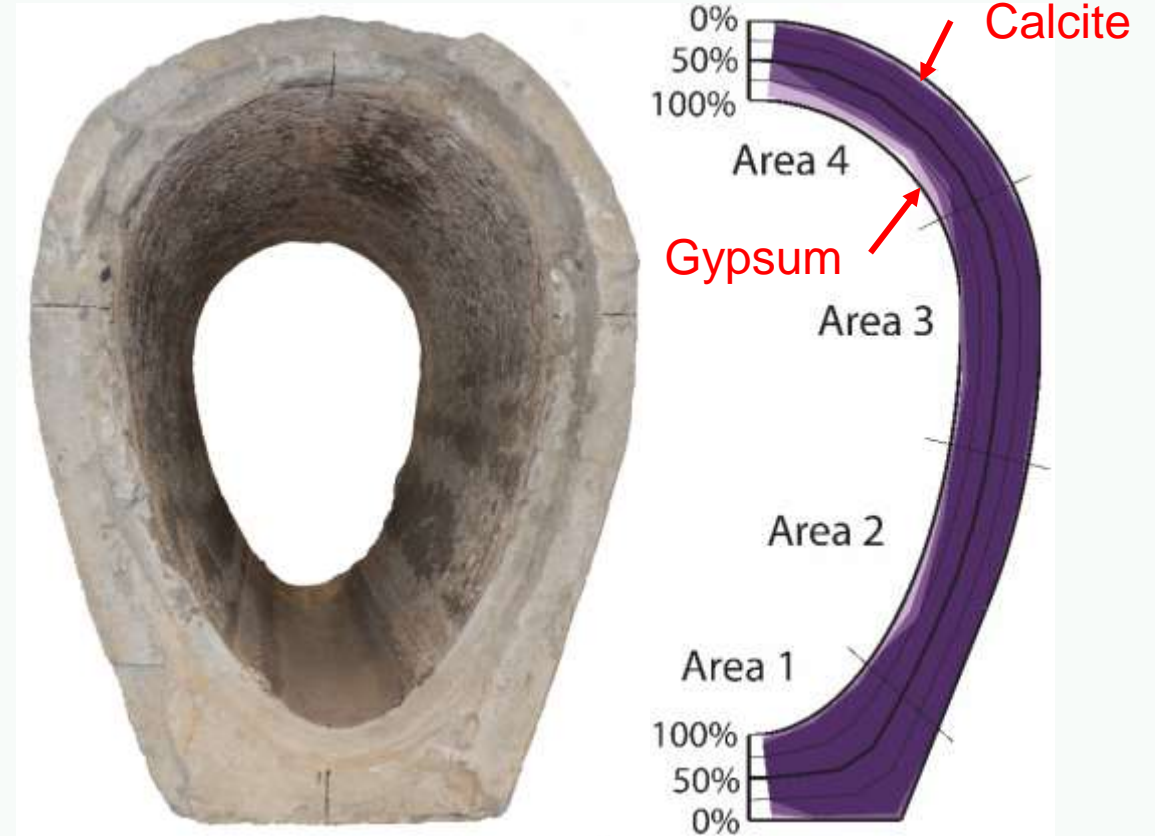
XRD-analyses





E400/600-1924-A



E400/600-1924-TH



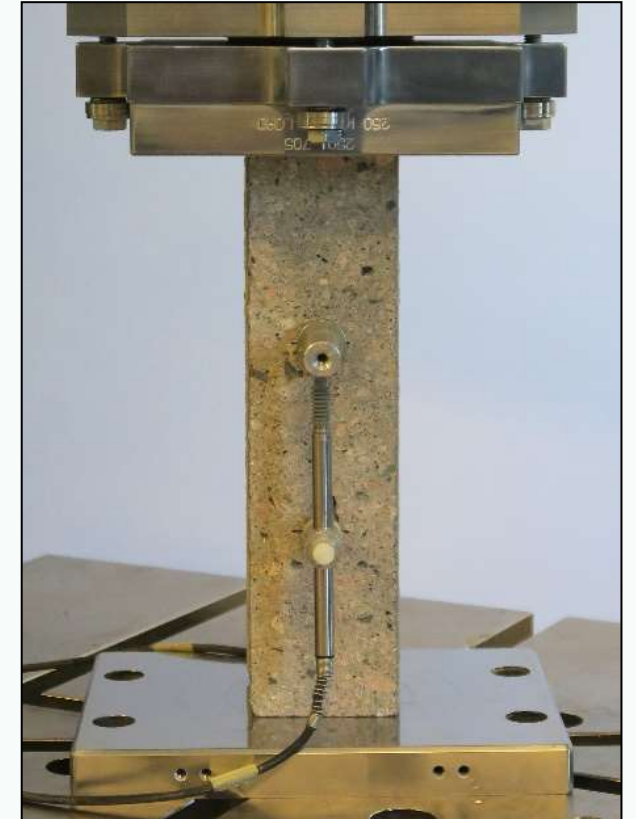
-  Alkaline, healthy concrete
-  Non-alkaline, deteriorated concrete

Uniaxial compression tests

- Compressive strength
- Young's modulus

Three-point bending tests

- Tensile strength
- Mode I fracture toughness



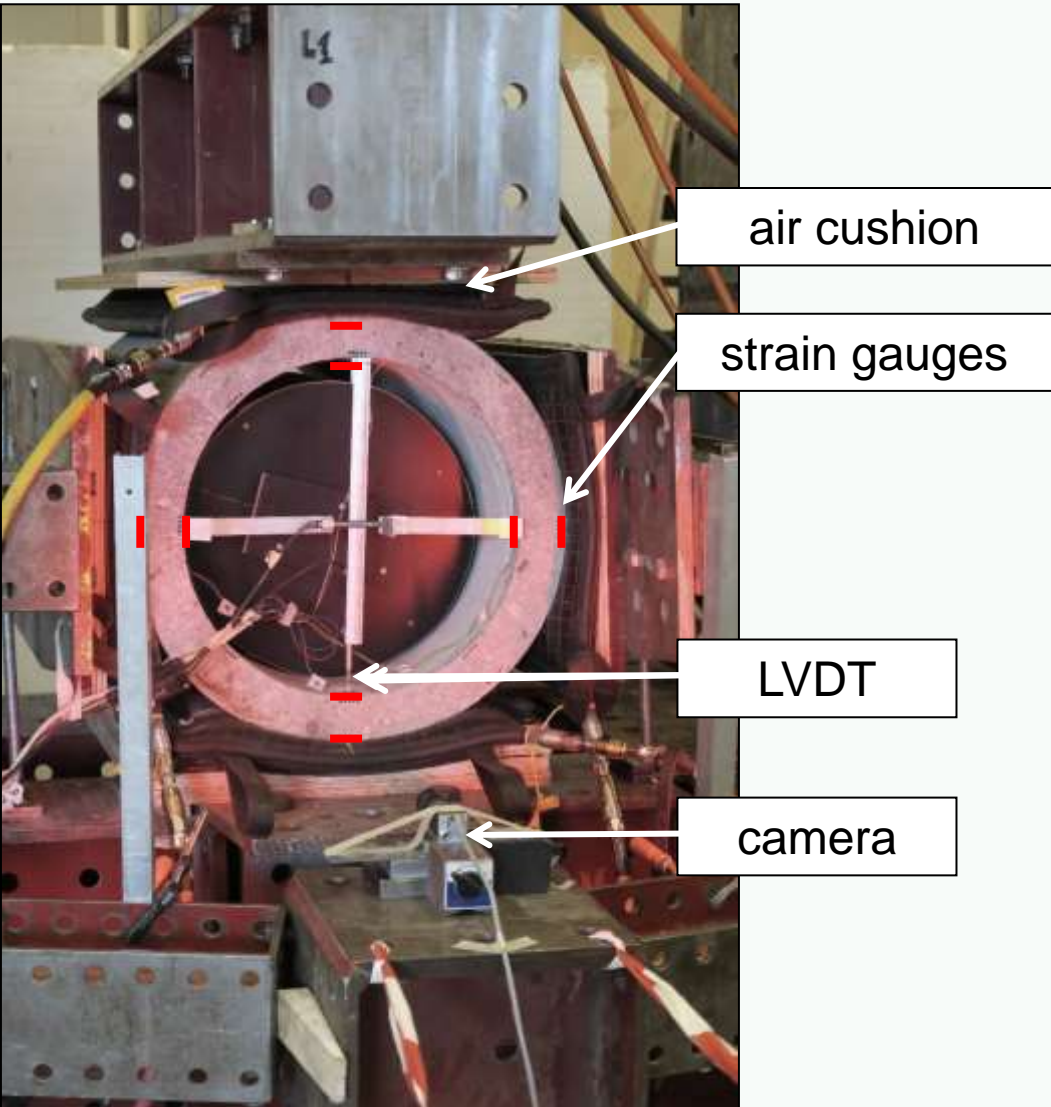
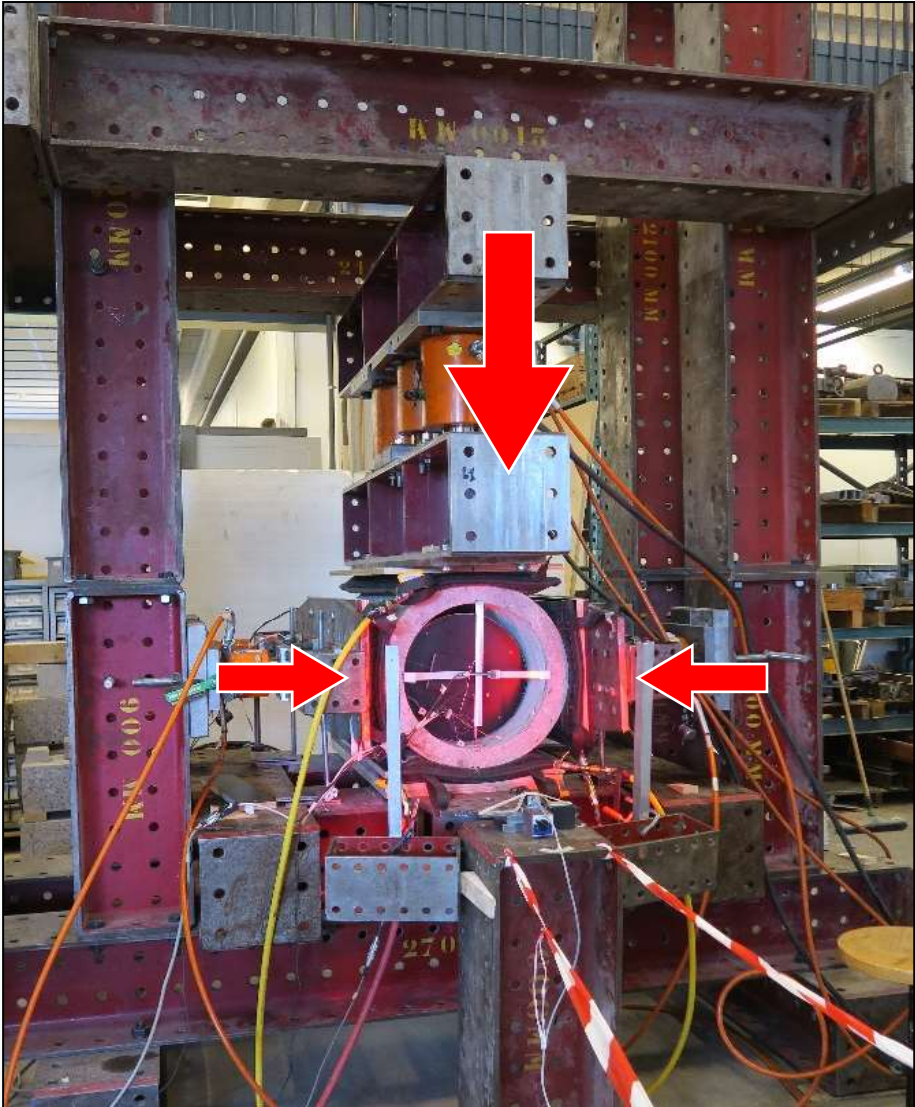
	Sewer pipe	Compressive strength [N/mm ²]	Young's modulus [N/mm ²]	Tensile strength [N/mm ²]	Mode I fracture toughness [N/mm]
new	R400	85.1	48697	4.6	0.080
	R500	80.0	44413	3.9	0.080
	E400/600	85.5	47067	4.1	0.105
	All sewer pipes	83.5 (8.5)	46726 (2327)	4.2	0.088
Naturally aged	R400-1924-A	44.6	31338	2.9	0.090
	R500-1997-A	67.7	52193	5.0	0.115
	R700-1996-A	64.5	46412	3.2	0.125
	E300/450-1951-TH	46.7	41916	2.1	0.115
	E300/450-1926-TH	45.1	43911	2.8	0.150
	E400/600-1951-TH	49.8	37910	2.2	0.100
	E400/600-1924-TH	61.1	39293	3.1	0.120
	E400/600-1924-A	50.8	42478	2.8	0.090
	E800/1200-1924-A	83.1	45746	3.0	0.150
	All sewer pipes	57.0 (10.9)	42355 (4577)	3.0 [1.4/5.6]	0.117 [0.070/0.200]

32% lower

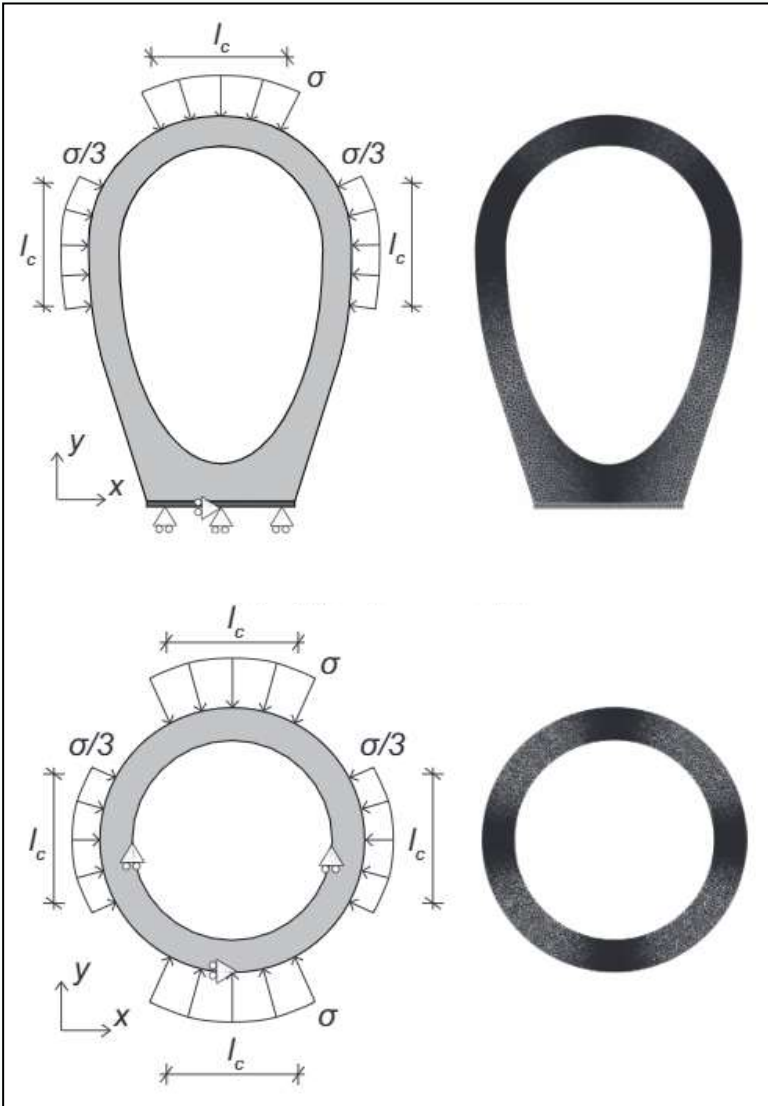
9% lower

29% lower

25% higher



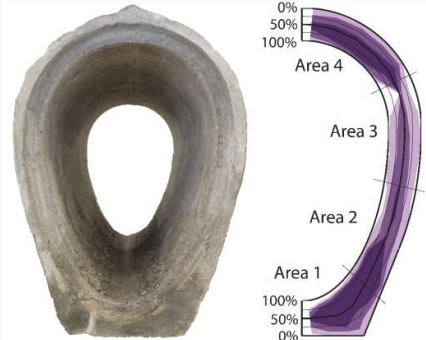




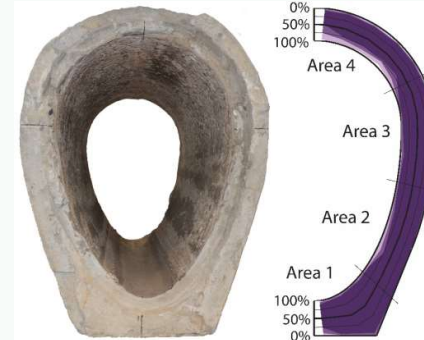
Effects on structural failure of:

- Spread in material properties
- Reduced wall thickness (inside)

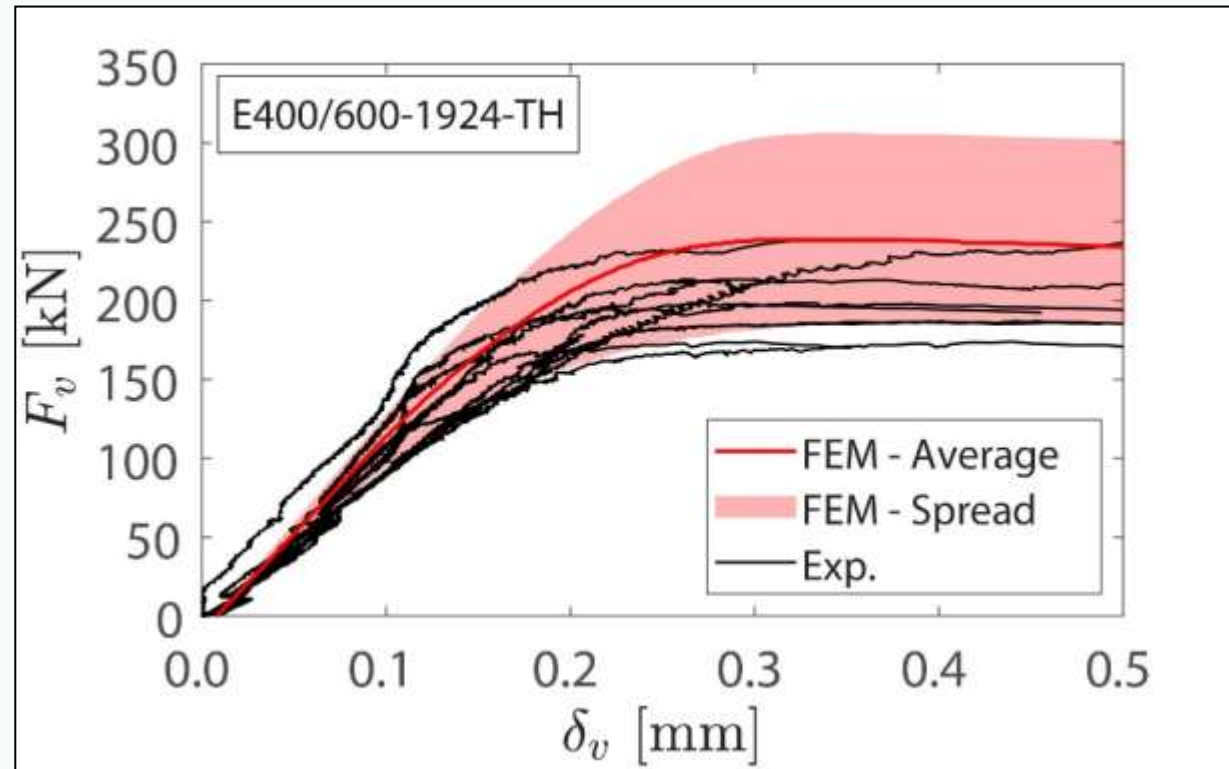
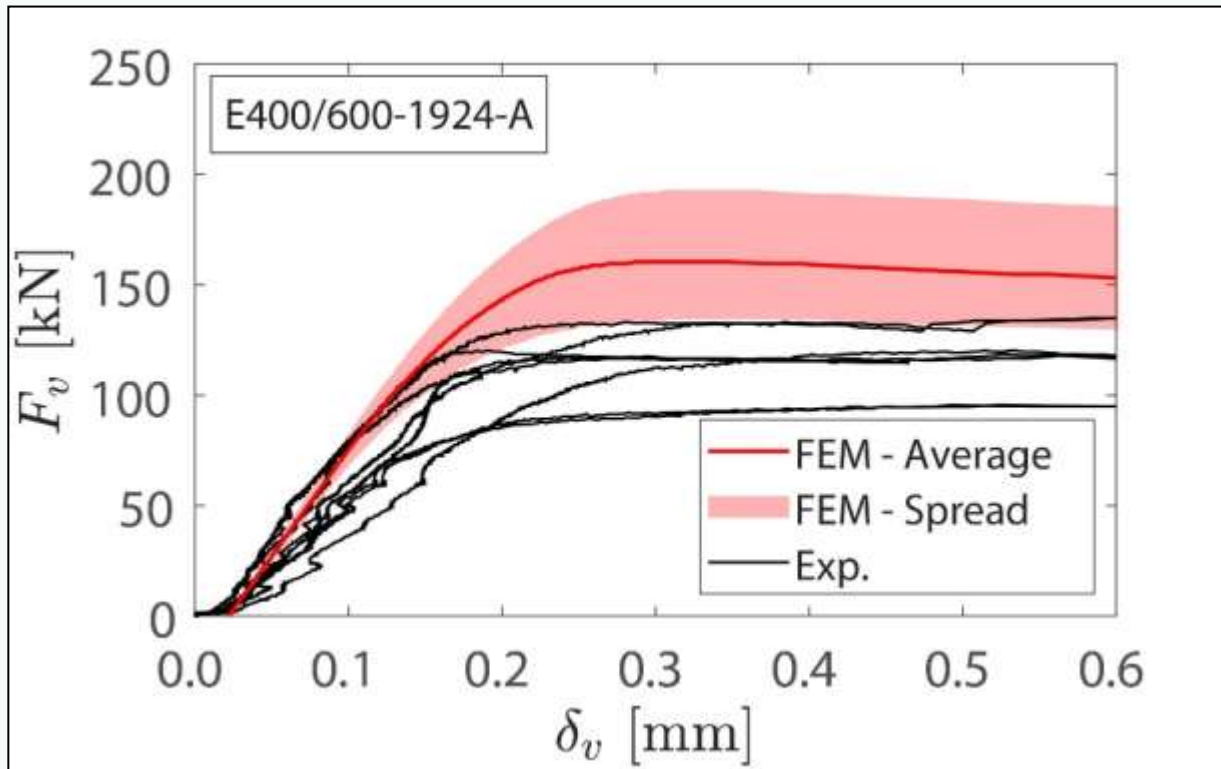
Spread in material properties



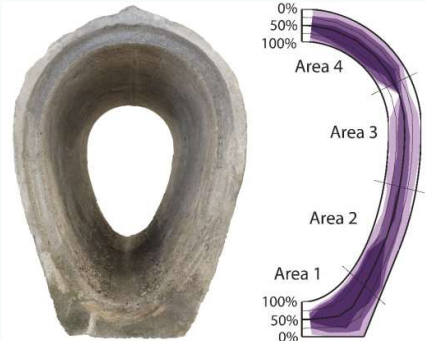
$F_{\max; \text{Exp.}} = 117 \text{ kN}$
 $F_{\max; \text{FEM}} = 160 \text{ kN (+37\%)}$



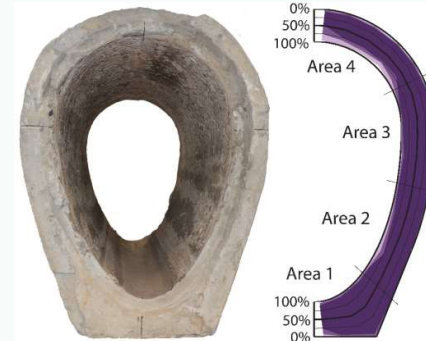
$F_{\max; \text{Exp.}} = 207 \text{ kN}$
 $F_{\max; \text{FEM}} = 239 \text{ kN (+15\%)}$



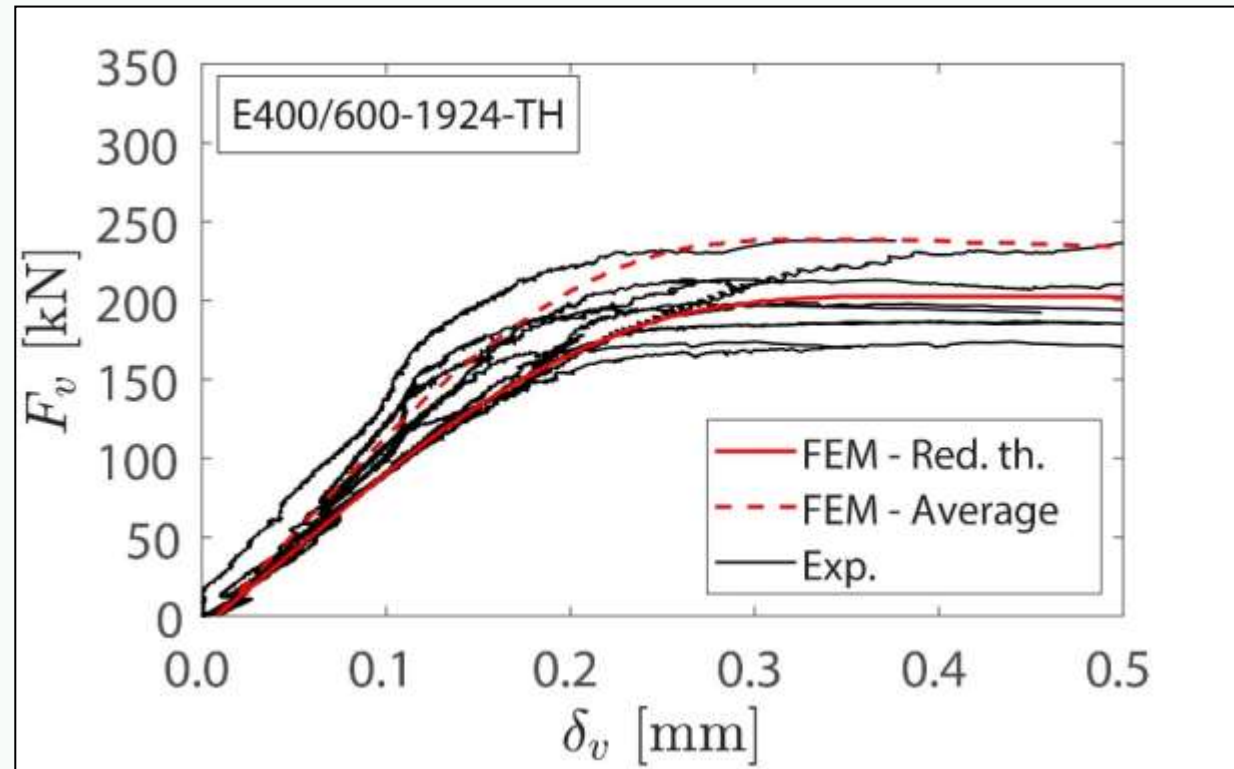
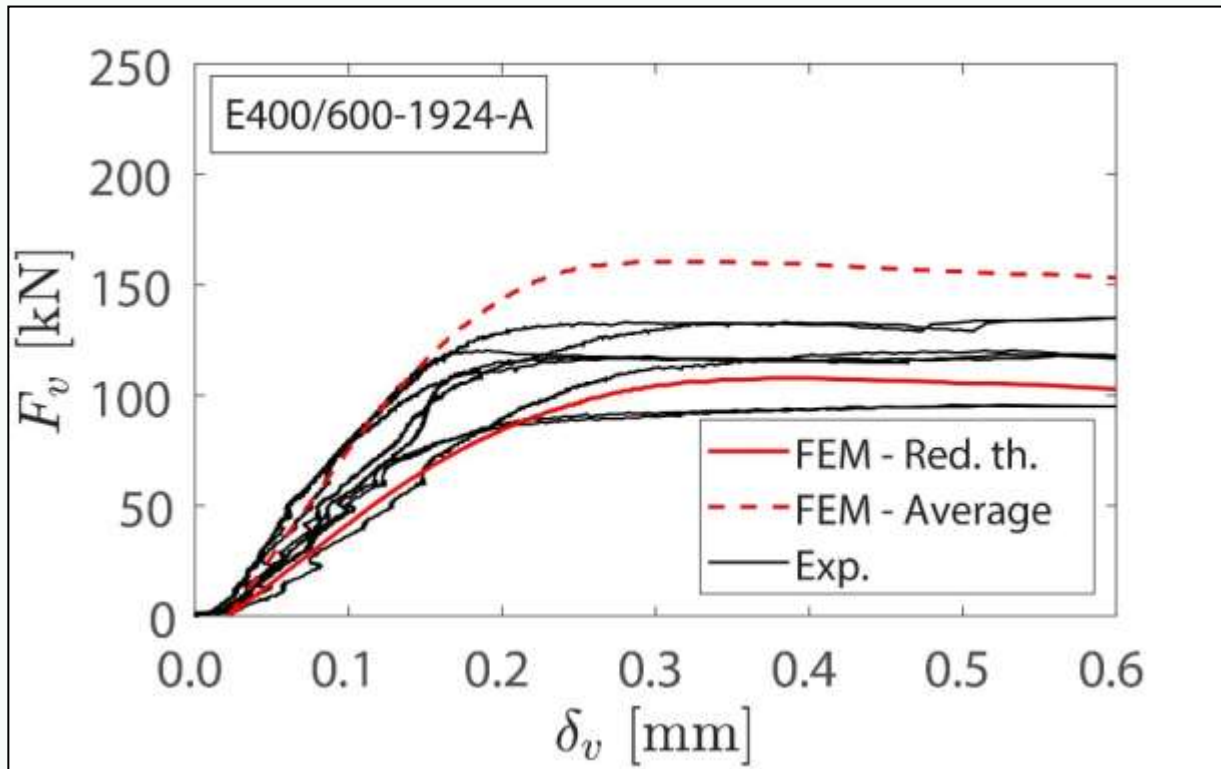
Reduced wall thickness



$F_{\max;Exp.} = 117\text{kN}$
 $F_{\max;FEM} = 108\text{kN} \text{ (-8\%)}$



$F_{\max;Exp.} = 207\text{kN}$
 $F_{\max;FEM} = 203\text{kN} \text{ (-2\%)}$



- There is no clear relation between visual inspection and remaining load-bearing capacity
- Overall trend naturally aged vs new sewer pipes: Lower compressive and tensile strength and higher mode I fracture toughness.
- At least a part of the area of reduced alkalinity at the inside of the sewer pipes does not contribute to the load-bearing capacity.
- Regularly monitoring and documenting data on the remaining wall thickness and residual alkalinity across the wall thickness of concrete sewer pipes.
- The practical range of material properties presented for all naturally aged sewer pipes can be consulted by various stakeholders when making structural performance calculations.

Thank you! Questions?

References papers:

I.C. Schepers, R.A. Luimes, A.S.J. Suiker, E. Bosco, F.H.L.R. Clemens. Experimental-numerical study on the structural failure of concrete sewer pipes. *Tunnelling and Underground Space Technology*, 116:104075, 2021.

R.A. Luimes, I.C. Schepers, A.S.J. Suiker, E. Bosco, F.H.L.R. Clemens. Experimental-numerical study on the structural failure of naturally aged concrete sewer pipes. In preparation.

R.A. Luimes, I.C. Schepers, A.S.J. Suiker, E. Bosco, F.H.L.R. Clemens. Systematic investigation into the structural condition of naturally aged concrete sewer pipes. In preparation.

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Irene Schepers, MSc